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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/659,650	09/12/2000	Hassan Hagirahim	Hagirahim 8-7	6967
46363 7590 05/31/2007 PATTERSON & SHERIDAN, LLP/ LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC 595 SHREWSBURY AVENUE SHREWSBURY, NJ 07702			EXAMINER CHANG, RICHARD	
			ART UNIT 2616	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/31/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/659,650

Applicant(s)

HAGIRAHIM ET AL.

Examiner

Richard Chang

Art Unit

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01/26/2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-14,18-28,32 and 33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-14,18-28,32 and 33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 September 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 01/26/2007, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. *New grounds of rejection are set forth below.*

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below:



WING CHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Response to Amendment

Claims 1-2, 6-14, 18-28 and 32-33 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claims 3-5, 15-17, 29-31 and 34 had been canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 13-14, 27-28 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US patent No. 6, 363,065 B1 ("Thornton et al.") in view of US patent 6, 918,034 B1 ("Sengodan et al.") and US patent 6, 477,164 B1 ("Vargo et al.") and further in view of US patent 6, 717,948 B1 ("Subbiah").

Regarding claims 1, 13, 27 and 33, Thornton et al. teach a method, system and apparatus for a Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) gateway (200, 200') network (5) comprising of:

receiving voice traffic (Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) telephony serial signal stream from PBX 14) at a first Voice over Internet Protocol telephony gateway (200) (See Fig. 2, Col. 12, lines 42-44),

checking within the DSP 225 and the microcontroller 240) whether an appropriate destination IP addresses is serviced over the data network to a destination peer gateway (200', second VOIP gateway) (See Fig. 2, Col. 13, lines 57-62 and Col. 14, lines 3-8) and the call setup and destination presence determination process following the H.323 standard (See Col. 4, line 65 to Col. 5, line 8),

transmitting, at first VOIP gateway (200), voice traffic (incoming TDM serial signal stream) to second VOIP gateway (200') (See Fig. 2, Col. 13, lines 52-56), and processing of RTP header packet (See Col. 22, lines 56-63).

Thornton et al. teaches substantially all the claimed invention but did not disclose expressly the particular application involving limitations of "determining whether an appropriate destination IP addresses is serviced over the data network to a destination peer gateway and multiplexing, at first VOIP gateway voice traffic with a second voice traffic if second voice traffic is being provided to second VOIP gateway".

Vargo et al. teaches an system and method for real-time multimedia transmission over an Internet network wherein it is a common practice in Voice over IP gateway communication that the originating gateway (114, See Fig. 1) determines (identifies) whether a destination gateway (116, See Fig. 1) with an appropriate destination IP addresses is serviced over the Internet network (step 906) and multiplexing (step 910-912, sorting and aggregating at the transmux 124), at first VOIP gateway (originating gateway 114, See Fig. 1) voice traffic with a second voice traffic if second voice traffic is being provided to second VOIP gateway (destination gateway 114, See Fig. 1) (See Fig. 9, Col. 9, lines 15-49).

At the time the invention was made, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains to combine Vargo et al. with Thornton et al. to obtain a method, system and apparatus for a Voice over Internet Protocol gateway and to take advantage of identifying at the originating gateway whether a destination gateway with an appropriate destination IP addresses is serviced

Art Unit: 2616

over the Internet network and multiplexing and aggregating the voice traffic with a second voice traffic to destination gateway.

The motivation to do so would have been to identify at the originating gateway whether a destination gateway with an appropriate destination IP addresses is serviced over the Internet network and multiplexing and aggregating the voice traffic with a second voice traffic to destination gateway to support multiple voice sources over the originating voice gateway to the destination gateway, as suggested by Vargo et al. in Col. 5, lines 26-37.

Thornton et al. and Vargo et al. teach substantially all the claimed invention but did not disclose expressly the particular application involving limitations of transporting multiplexed voice traffic to second VOIP gateway utilizing a plurality of transport packets and the structure of Real-Time Transport packet (RTP).

Sengodan et al. teach a method and apparatus of VOIP gateways for multiplexing RTP packet with payload (see Fig. 1, Col. 5, lines 50-58) comprising of multiplexing, at first VOIP gateway (120), voice traffic (330 incoming TDM serial signal stream) with a second voice traffic (350 incoming TDM serial signal stream), if second voice traffic (350) being provided to second VOIP gateway (122'), and transporting multiplexed voice traffic (320-370) to second VOIP gateway (122) utilizing a plurality of transport packets (300), responsive to an affirmative determination that destination is serviced by second VOIP gateway (200') (See Fig. 3, Col. 7, lines 46-52),

Art Unit: 2616

wherein transport packets are User Datagram Protocol (UDP)/Internet Protocol (IP) packets and wherein the UDP/IP packets transport at least one modified Real-Time Transport (RTP) packet (See Fig. 3, Col. 7, lines 46-52),

wherein the modified RTP packet (320-330) comprise at least one of:

A Payload field for containing a voice traffic (330, See Fig. 3, Col. 7, lines 46-52),

a Call Identifier (CI) field for identifying a caller (210),

a Length Indicator (LI) field for identifying the size of the payload field (210, See Fig. 2, Col. 6, lines 47-55).

At the time the invention was made, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains to combine Sengodan et al. with Thornton et al. and Vargo et al. to obtain a method, system and apparatus for a Voice over Internet Protocol gateway and to take advantage of transporting the multiplexed voice traffic to the second VOIP gateway utilizing a plurality of UDP/IP transport packets of the same destination of second VOIP gateway wherein the UDP/IP transport packets with modified RTP packet including RTP payload Call Identifier field and the Length Indicator field.

The motivation to do so would have been to transport the multiplexed voice traffic to the second VOIP gateway utilizing a plurality of UDP/IP transport packets of the same destination of second VOIP gateway wherein the UDP/IP transport packets with modified RTP packet including RTP payload Call Identifier field and the Length Indicator field, as suggested by Sengodan et al. in Col. 6, lines 47-55 and Col. 7, lines 46-52.

Thornton et al. and Vargo et al. and Sengodan et al. teach substantially all the claimed invention but did not disclose expressly the particular application involving limitations of a Header Error Check field for identifying errors in the Call Identifier field and the Length Indicator field.

Subbiah teaches an AAL2 type RTP packet Header (210) with Header Error Check field (205) for identifying errors in the Call Identifier field (202) and the Length Indicator field (203) (See Fig. 2, Col. 5, lines 26-37).

At the time the invention was made, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains to combine Subbiah with Thornton et al. and Vargo et al. and Sengodan et al. to obtain a method, system and apparatus for a Voice over Internet Protocol gateway and to take advantage of using an AAL2 type RTP packet Header with a Header Error Check field for identifying errors in the Call Identifier field and the Length Indicator field.

The motivation to do so would have been to use an AAL2 type RTP packet Header with a Header Error Check field for identifying errors in the Call Identifier field and the Length Indicator field, as suggested by Sengodan et al. in Col. 5, lines 26-37.

Regarding claims 2, 14 and 28, Thornton et al. further teach that the receiving the incoming T1-line (263) TDM telephony serial signal stream (voice traffic) (See Fig. 2, Col. 12, lines 42-44) at the gatekeepers (420) of an originating VoIP gateway (200) is received within the payload portions of user Datagram Protocol (UDP/Internet Protocol (IP)) packets (See Fig. 4A, Col. 17, lines 34-42).

4. Claims 6-12, 18-26 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US patent No. 6, 363,065 B1 ("Thornton et al.") in view of US patent 6, 918,034 B1 ("Sengodan et al.") and US patent 6, 477,164 B1 ("Vargo et al.") and US patent 6, 717,948 B1 ("Subbiah") and further in view of US patent 5,600,653 ("Chitre et al.").

Regarding claims 6, 18 and 32, Thornton et al. and Vargo et al. and Sengodan et al. and Subbiah teach substantially all the claimed invention but did not disclose expressly the particular application involving limitations of the Header Error Check field performs one bit error correction.

Chitre et al. teach an error correction technique for AAL cell packet header wherein the Header Error Check field performs one bit error correction (See Col. 6, lines 41-59).

At the time the invention was made, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains to combine Chitre et al. with Thornton et al. and Vargo et al. and Sengodan et al. and Subbiah to obtain a method, system and apparatus for a Voice over Internet Protocol gateway and to take advantage of using an error correction technique for AAL cell packet header wherein the Header Error Check field performs one bit error correction.

The motivation to do so would have been to use an error correction technique for AAL cell packet header wherein the Header Error Check field performs one bit error correction, as suggested by Chitre et al. in Col. 6, lines 41-59.

Regarding claims 7 and 19, Thornton et al. further teach that the first VoIP gateway (200) and the second VoIP gateway (200') follows all the H.323 Call signaling and control protocols for communicating messages between the VOIP gateway and the second VoIP gateway (See Fig. 12, Col. 42, line 53 - Col. 43, line 19).

Regarding claims 8 and 20, Thornton et al. further teach that the first VoIP gateway (200) and the second VoIP gateway (200') follows all the H.323 Call signaling and control protocols and the first VoIP gateway (200) communicates an Open Logical Channel message to the second VoIP gateway (200') including the VoIP gateway's port number and Call Identifier of the calling party (See Fig. 13, Col. 44, lines 15-39).

Regarding claims 9 and 21, Thornton et al. further teach that the first VoIP gateway (200) and the second VoIP gateway (200') follows the H.323 Call signaling and control protocols and in response to the Open Logical Channel message the second VoIP gateway (200') communicates an Open Logical Channel message including the second VoIP gateway's (200') port number and Call Identifier for the called party (See Fig. 13, Col. 44, lines 15-39).

Regarding claims 10 and 22, Thornton et al. further teach that the first VoIP gateway (200) and the second VoIP gateway (200') follows the H.323 Call signaling and control protocols and in response to a caller terminating a call the VoIP gateway

Art Unit: 2616

communicates a Close Logical Channel message including the VOIP gateway's port number and the Call Identifier of the calling party to the second VoIP gateway (200') (See Fig. 14, Col. 47, lines 19-51).

Regarding claims 11 and 23, Thornton et al. further teach that the first VoIP gateway (200) and the second VoIP gateway (200') follows the H.323 Call signaling and control protocols and in response to the Close Logical Channel message the second VoIP gateway (200') communicates a Close Logical Channel ACK message including the second VoIP gateway's (200') port number and the Call Identifier of the called party (See Fig. 14, Col. 47, lines 19-51).

Regarding claims 12, 24 and 26, Thornton et al. further teach the gatekeeper (420) determines whether it can resolve the called number into an IP address of the called gateway (200', the second VOIP gateway) (See Fig. 12, Col. 43, lines 10-15).

Regarding claim 25, Thornton et al. further teaches that that the gateway (200) is a microcontroller (240 as processor) based system having flash memory (205 as storage device) (See Fig. 2, Col. 11, lines 65-66), which stores program code (instruction) and other information for the gateway (200) operations (See Fig. 2, Col. 15, lines 23-24).

Art Unit: 2616

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard Chang whose telephone number is (571) 272-3129. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 8 AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wing Chan can be reached on (571) 272-7493. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


rkC

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